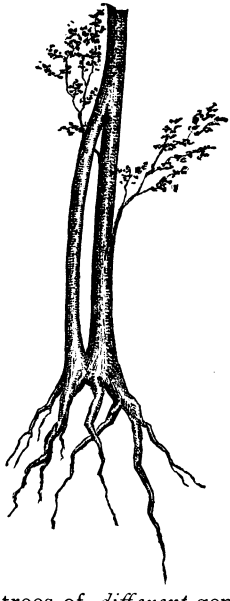
brother. Dr. Masters mentions cases of double *spathes* in *Arum maculatum*, but I have seen no record of multiplication of the *spadices* in that or any related plant.

W. W. BAILEY.

Adhesion between two Beeches.—In the case represented in the annexed cut, reproduced from a drawing sent to the BULLETIN by Mr. Arthur Hollick, Nature appears to have executed a species of grafting, akin to that which, in the operations of gardening, is known as "inarching." The figure represents two small trees of *Fagus ferruginea*, Ait., the axes of which, through very close contact, at about five feet above the surface of the soil, have adhered at that point until a perfect union has taken place and the two individuals have become inseparably blended together there into one trunk. The fusion once effected, all traces of the union have become thoroughly effaced through subsequent annual growth. As will be observed, adhesion has also occurred at the bases of the trees.



Examples of this nature are perhaps not quite as frequent as the occasionally figured ones where two contiguous trees of the same species have become united through the cohesion of their branches, the axes preserving their individuality above such point of union.

Those who have taken the trip by stage-coach, from the steamboat landing at the foot of Lake George to Fort Ticonderoga, have perhaps had pointed out to them by the driver at a certain point on the route, an instance of a still more singular sort of adhesion, where two trees of *different* genera—an oak and an elm—are so closely and firmly adherent for about three feet above the ground-line as to form but a single trunk, which is apparently covered by a continuous bark.

The specimen here brought to the reader's attention by Mr. Hollick was detected by Mr. G. M. Wilber, near Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, on the occasion of a field meeting of the Torrey Club; and, after having been hewn down by the only implements available—pocket knives and a geological hammer—was transported with some difficulty to the museum of the Staten Island Natural History Society.

Fern Notes.—Permit me to add to Mr. Davenport's Fern Notes, page 71, May number of the BULLETIN, that *Botrychium nudicaule*, L. f., is quite common from Temecula Canon (north of San Diego) to All Saints' Bay in Lower California. I have gathered many specimens of it in various places. It grows on dry ground, usually wherever *Dodecatheon* or *Selaginella* does. The plant is very inconspicuous, and usually springs up and vanishes in less than six weeks.

I also have to add that *Gymnogramme triangularis* has just been gathered by me at Empire City, Nevada, growing along with *Woodsia Oregana* and *Cheilanthes myriophylla*.

Salt Lake City, U. T. MARCUS E. JONES.

Dimorphous Flowers of Menyanthes.—The usual form of *Menyanthes trifoliata* here has the stamens about half the length of the projecting style. In 1872, I found a specimen with short style and long stamens. I have looked for it since in the same locality and elsewhere, but have not succeeded in finding it again. Will some one who has collected the plant say whether both forms are common?

St. Stephen, N. B., June, 1882. J. VROOM.

Note on Tricardia.—I have recently gathered at Empire City, Nevada, Mr. Watson's *Tricardia Watsoni*, Torr. Mr. Watson, I believe, found a single specimen at St. George, Utah, and Mr. Parish found one on the Mojave. I was fortunate enough to secure about six specimens of this extremely rare plant. These nine specimens are, I believe, the only ones known.

MARCUS E. JONES.

Botanical Notes.—*Origin of the name Bonpland.*—The *Pharmaceutical Journal* says: "Mrs. Mulhall, in 'Between the Amazons and Andes,' gives a curious account of the origin of the name of the celebrated botanist, Bonpland. Visiting the house of one of his friends at Corrientes, she came across a manuscript in Bonpland's writing, which begins:—'I was born at Rochelle on August 29, 1773. My real name was Amadé Goryand. My father—a physician—intended me for the same profession. It was on account of my great love for plants that he gave me the sobriquet of Bon-plant, which I afterwards adopted instead of my family name.'"

On the Drying of certain Plants.—The difficulty of drying plants belonging to the natural orders *Crassulaceae* and *Orchidaceae*, and some of those belonging to the *Portulacaceae* is well known, and the knowledge of a remedy to prevent the plants from growing in the drying-paper will doubtless be welcome to those who are preparing herbaria. M. C. Lallemand (*Bull. Soc. Bot.*, p. 192) recommends enclosing the plant to be dried for twelve hours in a wide-mouthed bottle or iron box, and submitting it to the vapor of benzine contained in a small vessel enclosed with it. The plant is thus killed, and the drying takes place rapidly when the plant is pressed in botanical drying-paper.

The Mayflower.—The *Magazine of American History*, in two of its recent numbers, has included among its various archaeological and historical notes one pertaining to botany. In the April number, a correspondent makes inquiry as to the origin of the name "Mayflower" as applied to *Epigaea repens*, and in the succeeding number Dr. O. R. Willis has undertaken to give the desired information. We remember that two or three years ago this same question was discussed by various writers, through the columns of the *New England Journal of Education*, some of these taking the ground that the name